



RATES OF ADVERTISING. Table with columns for space, duration, and price.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. W. PEIRCE & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HINSHOP & CO., BANKERS. CHUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent. CASTLE & COOKE, Dealers in General Merchandise. WALKER & ALLEN, Shipping and Commission Merchants. E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. JOHN S. MCGREW, M. D., Surgeon. A. F. JIDD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. THOS. G. THURIN'S, Stationery, Cutlery and News Depot. IRA RICHARDSON, Importer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes. JOHN H. PATTY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. BILTINGHAM & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hardware. H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. ED. HOPFSCHLAGER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants. THEODO. C. BEUCK, Importer and Commission Merchant. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants. LEWERS & DICKSON, Importers and Dealers in Lumber. ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, KAWAIIAN, HAWAII. JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise. C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER. J. N. DICKSON, House, Ship and Sign Painter. MCGOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH. H. BOLLMANN, Importer and Dealer in Tobacco and Cigars. C. W. GREY & CO., HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS. D. H. HITCHCOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC. SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER, Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins. WALTER TANNERY, C. NOTLEY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AGENTS for the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line. W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER. H. W. SEVERANCE & CO., General Shipping & Commission Merchants. M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. A. S. CLEGGHORN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise. M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers. B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO., STEAM ENGINES, Sugar Mills, Bolters, Cookers, Iron, Brass and Lead Castings. JOHN NEILL, Machinist, Lock and Gun Smith. T. H. BENFIELD, Wagon and Carriage Builder. H. VOSS, Upholsterer. A. CARD, Piano Tuning. H. BOLLMANN, Importer and Dealer in Tobacco and Cigars. The Fort Street Coffee Saloon.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

FLINT, PEABODY & Co., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Pacific Barrel and Keg Company. A. L. BANCROFT & Co., San Francisco, Cal. H. W. SEVERANCE & CO., General Shipping & Commission Merchants. M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. JACOB STRAHLE & CO., Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise. BARTLETT SALOON, WILLIAM HUGHES, Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets. HENRY J. NOLTE, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE "R. C. Wylie" and other Late Arrivals, A Large Assortment of Choice Havana, German, and Manila CIGARS! THE BEST SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. AND A SPLENDID LOT OF MEERSHAUM PIPES! Constantly on hand, the Celebrated Green Seal and Diamond Head SMOKING TOBACCO! For Kohala, Hawaii. Schr. Active, PETER J. MELLISH, Master. G. SEGELKEN & Co., TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. UPHOLSTERER. A CARD. HEMP AND FLAX CANVAS! BEST ARBROATH MANUFACTURE, assorted Numbers, in bond or duty paid. Cordage, BOSTON LARD MANILA—Assorted sizes, in bond or duty paid. Salmon Direct from the Packers! BEST Columbia River Salmon—packing of 1871, received per "Falkenberg" and for sale by BOLLES & CO. Oregon Hams, RECEIVED PER "FALKENBURG" and for sale by BOLLES & CO. Golden Gate Flour, EXTRA FAMILY BAKERS' EXTRA, AND SUPERFINE. Oregon Lard, IN 10 LB. CANS, received per "Falkenberg" and for sale by BOLLES & CO. GENUINE SPERM CANDLES, Gases, 4 1/2 doz. 54 1/2 doz. 69. Superior genuine. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

SUGAR & MOLASSES

THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION, HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses, CROP NOW COMING IN, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION, CROP NOW COMING IN and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by A. FONG & ACHUCK. Pioneer Mill, Lahaina. CAMPBELL & TURTON, Proprietors. ONOMEA PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. MAKEE PLANTATION, NEW CROP OF SUGAR & MOLASSES NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS BY C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS. WAILUKU PLANTATION, NEW CROP NOW COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS. INSURANCE NOTICES. THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE United States! HAS DONE MORE BUSINESS during the past year than any other Life Insurance Company in the United States. Its Assets amount to \$7,500,000. INSURES ON THE ALL CASE PRINCIPLE. THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS! THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Capital 2,000,000 Sterling. INSURES AT LOWEST RATES. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON—Instituted 1803. CASH CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 IN GOLD. F. A. SCHAEFER, AGENT OF HERMAN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, AGENT OF VICTORIA BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO. CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. HAMBURG-BREITEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Insurance Notice. CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. Administrator's Notice.

A Description of Affairs in Fiji.

I will first speak of Levuka. My original impressions of it are fully confirmed. Never was there a greater mistake than to describe it as a place incapable of extension. It is true that there is at present but one principal street, which faces the beach, and a few irregularly shaped and but partly occupied streets here and there in the rear; but there is plenty of unoccupied space. I do not think that there is anywhere less than a dozen of available building ground between the present high-water mark and the foot of the hills. Then again there are valleys of considerable extent at either end of the present town, and two native towns which, by-the-by, will be "absorbed." Lastly, there would be very little difficulty in reclaiming a considerable area from the sea. There is space enough at and around the present "Levuka" for a city of more than 10,000 inhabitants, the busy part of which will be the present town, and the wharf frontages added thereto by reclamation from the sea, while the adjacent hills and valleys will be thickly studded with suburban residences. I have never seen finer villa sites than on some of the spots near Levuka. Already there are a good many handsome and commodious houses on the hills, but the natural facilities of the place in this respect have been as yet made very little use of. Nature has done much for it, but has had scarcely any assistance from art. This latter feature of the Fijian capital, particularly as regards the town itself, is what strikes one at the outset, and is the cause of nearly all that has been said against it. As there has hitherto been no law, there are absolutely no sanitary arrangements. Popular opinion may serve to keep rowdiness in check, but it is powerless as regards the jamming together of houses without reference to space or order, or as against accumulations of filth, and the absence of all those arrangements for cleanliness and decency which are elsewhere considered of the first importance, and which are absolutely necessary to the preservation of the public health. It is only necessary to traverse Levuka, and its vicinity, with one's senses in a tolerably active state, to be convinced that it must be very unhealthy. Let me briefly enumerate its principal defects in this respect. In the first place, houses have been built with very little regard to regularity or the allowance of one space for the free circulation of air and the preservation of decency. Secondly, there are swamps used as tar grounds in the very heart of the town, which must send forth, in hot weather, very unwholesome exhalations. Thirdly, there are no arrangements whatever for compelling the removal of filth—and the state of some of the Levukan "back premises" may be better imagined than described. Fourthly, the streets which traverse the town, and from which much—perhaps most—of the water used for domestic purposes therein is drawn, are not only the bathing places of both races, and the general substitute for washing tubs, but have still less healthful uses. A large amount of slaughtering, for example, is done at some distance up Totogoa creek, and the blood and filth passes from thence through part of the town ere it reaches the sea. It is true that there is a constant and rapid flow of water, but some of the solid matter must be deposited on its passage. Closets are also built over the edge of the creek, and its banks are fringed by an exuberant tropical vegetation, which is probably in itself a creator of miasma. In short, the water courses are the general receptacles for all kinds of filth and rubbish, and were it not for the thorough cleansing which they occasionally receive from the heavy rainfall, their state would be abominable. Fifthly, much of the rubbish, &c., which is discharged by these water-courses, or cast overboard from the vessels in harbor, is washed up into the shallow waters which skirt the beach. A great grievance to pedestrians, too (although it can scarcely be said to involve any sanitary question), is the state of the ways—in some places nothing but stubborn shingle made up of stones of all sizes; in others nothing but loam, which, although pleasant enough in dry weather, becomes after a shower (and showers are pretty frequent here) peculiarly sticky. All these evils, however, may be remedied more or less completely. A stiff job it will be for those who have to do the work. But it is one that must be done nevertheless. I have a good deal more to say about Levuka and the Levukans, but more is necessary. I think, ere going further, that I should touch upon the "political aspect" of Fiji. I will only add just now, as to this young island capital, that it is a place of anomalies. Without law, yet comparing favorably (on the whole), as to honesty and good order, with many towns which are well provided both with magistrates and policemen—a place where much liquor is consumed, yet which has in other respects a peculiarly moral character, the great "social evil" of other lands being absolutely unknown—a place where there is, at times, and among certain classes, a good deal of rowdiness, yet having within and around it the elements of a high-toned society. There have been many attempts to form a Government for Fiji, each of which has, in its turn, "come to grief." That which is now in progress is the most promising of the whole, although there must be a good deal of trouble and agitation, and, may be, some important modifications, ere the things which have been all nicely cut and dried, and look very fine upon paper, can be fully and practically carried out. It is absolutely necessary that Fiji should be provided with some sort of Government which can and will be internationally recognized. In some way or other, and by some people or other, this is an end which must be achieved. This has long been felt by everybody, except, perhaps, a few people in Levuka, to whom a government of any kind would be distasteful. But, while such was the universal feeling, no one seemed able or willing to undertake the task, or to know how to go about it. Some put their faith in public meetings—about the very worst foundation that anyone could attempt to build a Government upon. Others looked after Republican institutions, imagining from Lord Kimberley's dispatch and from various newspaper articles on the subject, that they could legally establish such institutions; forgetting that neither newspaper writers nor Senators of State can legalize what the law expressly prohibits, and that British subjects, (of whom consists a very large majority of the Fijian settlers) can not, under any circumstances, set up a Government for and among themselves in

any of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. A third class would have liked to have left the management of all native affairs in the hands of the native chieftains, and to have had a separate—quasi municipal—government for the whites; but besides the great difficulty of working out such a scheme, the basis for the white man's proposed government was wanting. They could not give any municipal powers to themselves, and the native rulers, not having any recognizable position as Princes capable of granting charters of incorporation, could not confer such powers. All parties would have been glad to see some great Power step in and take possession of the whole archipelago. But none of the great Powers felt inclined to do anything of the sort, especially the Power towards which the most hopeful eyes were cast—Great Britain. And here let me pause for an instant to say that the most extraordinary misrepresentations have been perpetratingly circulated as to facts materially affecting English interference; sometimes through ignorance, but often, it is to be feared, with an intent to lead the British Government into a task which once undertaken could not be abandoned. It was constantly assumed and declared—that Takakombu was King of Fiji. That as such King he was ready and willing to cede the whole country to Great Britain, or to any great maritime Power which would accept the sovereignty—in short, that the Kingdom of Fiji was going a begging. 3. And that Fiji could, at very little trouble and expense, have been converted into an orderly British colony, and the Fijians themselves—chiefs and people—into peaceful and law-abiding British subjects. Now, the facts are—1. That Takakombu has never, until very recently indeed (within the last week or so) been King of Fiji de Jure, but only King of Bau; and that he is not even now so far King of Fiji de Facto, as that he could cede the whole Archipelago to a foreign Power. 2. That Takakombu had never had the slightest intention of ceding even his own dominions in such a manner as would make that a British colony in the true sense of the term, and would make himself and his people British subjects; but has only, when under pressure from without, been desirous of invoking a protectorate which should recognize and support his authority as King of Bau. Keep the white men in order, and aid by its influence and wealth in the material progress of the country. 3. And that nothing but a merely Protectorate Government would at any time have been possible—that is to say, without a sacrifice of blood and treasure which might not be thought of; for although the Fijians might have submitted for a time to the legal restraints of a British colonial administration, it would certainly not have been for long. An efficient Protectorate Government, to which all the ruling chiefs would have submitted, could, no doubt, have been very easily formed, and very cheaply maintained; but if the British Ministry were not prepared to accept responsibility in Fiji on these terms, they did quite right in refusing it. But let us return to the present state of things. It being felt on all hands that something must be done; that this something must be initiated by the white men; and that those who may be regarded as the principals and leaders were too lazy to undertake the work, it was boldly, though quietly, entered upon by others. Takakombu being undoubtedly a sovereign chief, and the only chief who could become the head of a Constitutional Kingdom, with Levuka for his capital, it was resolved to rely upon his authority for a basis. One day, therefore, and with but very short notice, the Levukans were told that it was the pleasure of King Takakombu to found a Constitutional Government in and for his dominions, and that, for this purpose, he had appointed certain gentlemen to certain high ministerial offices. Popular indignation was aroused to a great extent, especially at all this having been done so quietly and without any public meetings. The new Government was not only so-called as self-constituted, (which no doubt it was), but was made the subject of a formal protest to the British Consul, and was denounced in all manner of ways as a "sham," if not something worse. In the meantime, however, the "Ministers" went steadily on, engaged a two-storied wooden building, fitted it up neatly for "Government Offices," engaged a few Civil servants (the easiest part of their task, there being plenty of candidates), and began to organize executive machinery. Now that the thing was done, many of the best men in the place came in and gave it their support, some of them taking office, although leaving the originators of the movement to do most of the work. It was the same with many others who hurried to Levuka from their plantations, and who were opposed, perhaps, more to the leaders than to the movement itself. On inquiry, they found the thing was being worked out in an intelligent, practical way; that a foundation had been laid upon which an efficient government might be built up; and that it would be rank folly not to try and work it out. The Ministers, too, went the proper way to work to disarm opposition, by summoning a convention of delegates from all parts of the Archipelago to construct a Constitution. The delegates were elected, but the general feeling seemed still against the Government. In some places—in Levuka, especially—the most determined resistance was spoken of, and force attacks upon the movement itself, and all who supported it, appeared in the newspapers. But the delegates chosen were, upon the whole, a superior set of men—persons who would be regarded as such in any Australian Legislature; and they had not long met ere the aspect of things began to change. It was felt by them, as it had been by others, that Takakombu's advisers were acting in perfectly good faith; that there was at length a chance of forming an effective and liberal government for all Fiji; and that if this chance were let slip there would never, in all probability, be such another. The crowning triumph of the provisional administration was the admission of Manu, the Tai Lau, the only great chief of Fiji who could have successfully disputed Takakombu's position, and without whose support Takakombu could never have been really "King of Fiji." The only chief of any note who remained still outside the pale was Tai Thakau, the principal chief of Vanna Levu. It was plain to all who knew anything of Fijian politics that he must follow Manu's lead—as he has since done in a manner I will hereafter describe—and that there would at all events, in due constitutional form, be a complete Fijian Kingdom. Perched on a low but steep hill about the center of the town and standing a little from the